

**PARLIAMENT OF THE
PROVINCE OF THE
WESTERN CAPE**

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QUESTION PAPER

WRITTEN REPLY

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Note: * Indicates translated version.

FRIDAY, 7 FEBRUARY 2025

(11)

12. Mr N P Masipa to ask Dr I H Meyer, Minister of Agriculture, Economic Development and Tourism:

(a) What are the specific benefits that the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Agoa) offers to farmers and businesses in the province, (b) what are the potential losses that could arise if South Africa were to be excluded from Agoa, (c) what actions are being taken to ensure that the country retains these benefits and (d) what efforts are being made to mitigate the potential fallout should these benefits be lost?

Response:

Introduction to AGOA

AGOA is a unilateral preference programme established by a US law called the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Through AGOA, the US unilaterally offers duty-free access to qualifying sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries for certain products. AGOA was signed into law by former US President Bill Clinton in 2000 and was initially set to run for eight years. Over the years there have been several extensions

and amendments to this Act. In 2015, President Barack Obama extended AGOA until 2025 through the AGOA Extension and Enhancement Act of 2015.^[1]

The AGOA Act establishes criteria that must be met for a country to be eligible to receive product benefits; delineates products covered by AGOA; and establishes rules of origin for products to be eligible for AGOA benefits, including specific rules of origin for textile and apparel products.^[2] AGOA builds upon the US Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) and cannot be understood in isolation from GSP.

The US GSP programme provides preferential duty-free access for approximately 3,500 products from “beneficiary developing countries” (BDC) around the world. An additional 1,500 GSP products are also duty-free when imported from a “least-developed beneficiary developing country” (LDBDC). The vast majority of GSP products are also eligible for duty-free access under AGOA. However, AGOA builds on this by offering GSP beneficiary countries in SSA additional duty-free access for up to approximately 1 700 dutiable products that are not eligible to be imported duty-free under GSP. AGOA also provides South Africa with access to many products that would otherwise only be available to LDBDC countries under GSP (approximately 30% of GSP products are reserved for LDBDCs, which equates to roughly 1 500 items).¹ Notably, AGOA adds items such as apparel and footwear, wine, certain motor vehicle components, a variety of agricultural products, chemicals, steel and many others.²

About 38% of tariff lines in the United States’ Harmonised Tariff Schedule (HTS) are already duty-free through normal trade relations (NTR)/ on a most-favoured nation basis (MFN). This means that 38% of products can be imported duty-free into the US from anywhere in the world if the countries are WTO members. AGOA provides an additional 47% to 59% of duty-free tariff lines, depending on whether a country has full benefits applying to textile and apparel products. A big benefit of AGOA is that the programme is designated to run for longer periods and does not require constant re-authorisation like GSP.³

12 (a) What are the specific benefits that the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Agoa) offers to farmers and businesses in the province

¹ United States International Trade Commission (USITC). African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA): Program Usage, Trends, and Sectoral Highlights. March 2023.

² AGOA.info

³ United States International Trade Commission (USITC). African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA): Program Usage, Trends, and Sectoral Highlights. March 2023.

When considering the specific benefits that AGOA offers to farmers and businesses in the province, one needs to do so within the context of GSP as well. Within this context, AGOA provides duty-free access to the US market for approximately 6500 tariff lines, as well as access to trade and development support.

AGOA provides a benefit to Western Cape businesses in instances where they export products which align with the tariff reductions afforded through the programme. Each tariff line in the US HTS either carries a tariff or is duty-free under Normal Trading Conditions/ MFN. Where a tariff line carries a tariff but is designated for an AGOA or GSP preference, then a Western Cape exporter, if they meet the rules of origin requirements, and if they claim AGOA benefits, will derive the benefit of not paying an import duty for that product. The higher the non-AGOA NTR/MFN tariff, the greater the benefit of being exempt from paying it.

When assessing the utilisation and benefit of AGOA to Western Cape exporting businesses, approximately half of the Western Cape's top 10 exports to the United States qualify for AGOA benefits. Those exports in the top 10 that do not qualify for AGOA benefits are duty-free through normal trade relations/ MFN.

Overall, AGOA (including GSP) exports accounted for an annual average of 31% of South Africa's exports to the US from 2000–2023. In 2023 approximately 26% of South Africa's total exports were designated under the AGOA/GSP preference programmes for entry into the US. The total value of these exports amounted to USD 3.57 billion. Utilisation rates varied notably across different product sectors, with the leather and allied products sector showing a utilisation rate of 91%, followed by agricultural products at 87% in 2023. Similarly, sectors such as transportation equipment, beverages and tobacco products, and plastics and rubber products demonstrated high utilisation rates at 87%, 85%, and 72%, respectively.⁴

AGOA utilisation can only be tracked at a national level, however, when looking at the share of South Africa's exports of products from sectors with high utilisation, a significant amount comes from the Western Cape. For example, in 2023, the Western Cape's share of South Africa's leather and allied exports to the US was 81%, and the Western Cape's share of South Africa's agricultural exports to the US was 71%.⁵

⁴ USITC Dataweb, 2024; Quantec, 2025.

⁵ USITC Dataweb, 2024; Quantec, 2025.

Figure 1: Top 10 AGOA-utilising sectors in South Africa, 2023

Description	Total SA exports to US (USDm)	AGOA+GSP (USDm)	AGOA+GSP (%)	No program claimed (%)
LEATHER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	\$15.44m	\$14.12m	91%	9%
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	\$219.17m	\$190.25m	87%	13%
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	\$2310.49m	\$2003.95m	87%	13%
BEVERAGES & TOBACCO PRODUCTS	\$58.08m	\$49.22m	85%	15%
PLASTICS & RUBBER PRODUCTS	\$71.68m	\$51.70m	72%	28%
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	\$212.63m	\$152.16m	72%	28%
WOOD PRODUCTS	\$7.14m	\$5.07m	71%	29%
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	\$92.98m	\$55.26m	59%	41%
CHEMICALS	\$717.49m	\$321.17m	45%	55%
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, NESOI	\$58.87m	\$23.25m	39%	61%
Total	\$13861.74m	\$3566.49m	26%	74%

Source: USITC Dataweb, 2024

AGOA also provides cooperation support. Beyond tariff preferences, as an AGOA beneficiary, South Africa is eligible to receive other benefits which support the overarching goals of AGOA as contained in the Act. Amongst others, this includes participating in the US-SSA Trade and Economic Cooperation Forum (otherwise referred to as the AGOA Forum), which aims to foster closer economic ties between the US and participating countries.

Additionally, AGOA and subsequent amendments have often provided technical assistance to SSA countries. For example, AGOA included provisions about the activities of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (now the International Development Finance Corporation), and the Foreign Commercial Service (under the International Trade Administration in the U.S. Department of Commerce) to provide support with trade capacity building. Thereafter, subsequent amendments to the programme have included additional assistance for trade capacity building in areas such as agricultural exports. Much of the exporter support has been provided through USAID.

12 (b) what are the potential losses that could arise if South Africa were to be excluded from Agoa

The potential losses would be the loss of tariff preferences on AGOA products. From a competitiveness point of view at a product level, this could be particularly significant if competitor imports in the US market are from countries that have Free Trade

Agreements with the United States, and therefore do not pay import tariffs on an MFN basis but rather enter the US duty-free.

Other losses would include the loss of trade development support linked to AGOA; this is already being felt through the current stoppage of USAID work. AGOA also supports investment competitiveness, supporting FDI from the US. According to the 2022 Biennial Report on the Implementation of AGOA, it has helped create a more conducive environment for American investment and business interests as African markets continue to expand.⁶

a) The Department and Wesgro our trade promotion agency has taken various actions over the past few years to support the renewal of AGOA such as:

- Exporter engagements, exporter surveys, and research to understand the significance of AGOA to Western Cape exporters and the provincial economy.
- Publication of research and fact sheets, development of presentations regarding the significance of AGOA.
- Engagements with DTIC and other national government stakeholders together with exporters to ensure that Western Cape exporters' interests are heard at a national level, including an engagement earlier this month.
- The development of collateral and exporter stories in support of AGOA renewal.
- Research to support an official petition to the USTR by the Premier of the Western Cape during annual AGOA eligibility hearings.

12 (c) what actions are being taken to ensure that the country retains these benefits and

The Department and Wesgro will continue to support Western Cape exporters in retaining market share in the United States. This is done through:

- B2B facilitation, outward selling missions, inward buying missions, maintaining networks with chambers:
 - Bio International 2025 (Boston, USA)
 - Summer Fancy Food Show 2025 (NYC, USA)
 - Go Global Conference / Exhibition (Atlanta, USA)

⁶ USTR. 2022 Biennial Report on the Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunities Act. June 2022.

- Interface with Key Market Partners US Embassy in Washington, US Consulate NYC to host B2B Matchmaking opportunities and engagement.

(d) what efforts are being made to mitigate the potential fallout should these benefits be lost?

In addition, the Department and Wesgro works to grow Western Cape exports of goods and services in line with the Western Cape Government's G4J target to triple exports by 2035. This includes:

- Diversifying the export basket in line with the identified priority areas through a range of export productivity and competitiveness support programmes.
- Expanding the digital value proposition such as the Cape Trade Portal and digital resources for exporters.
- Increasing exports into new markets: China, India, ASEAN, and the Middle East.
- Maintaining and growing exports across the African continent.
- Linking the Cape Trade portal to e-commerce and marketplaces.
- Encouraging industry uptake of the Made in the Cape export brand.
- Growing the exporter base and growing the buyer base through various exporter development and support initiatives such as the district outreach events as well as the ECEP support fund.
- Advocacy concerning systemic challenges relating to trade barriers and work done in the Western Cape Export Forum which includes DEDAT's red tape reduction team.

References:

[\[1\]](#) United States International Trade Commission (USITC). African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA): Program Usage, Trends, and Sectoral Highlights. March 2023.

[\[2\]](#) United States International Trade Commission (USITC). African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA): Program Usage, Trends, and Sectoral Highlights. March 2023.

PARLEMENT VAN DIE
PROVINSIE VAN DIE
WES-KAAP
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VRAELYS

SKRIFTELIKE BEANTWOORDING
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Nota: * Dui vertaalde weergawe aan.

VRYPDAG, 7 FEBRUARIE 2025

***12. Mnr N P Masipa vra dr I H Meyer, Minister van Landbou, Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling en Toerisme:**

(a) Wat die spesifieke voordele is wat die Wet op Groei en Geleenthede in Afrika ("African Growth and Opportunity Act" of Agoa) vir boere en sakeondernemings in die provinsie inhou, (b) wat die moontlike verliese is wat kon ontstaan indien Suid-Afrika uit Agoa uitgesluit word, (c) watter stappe gedoen word om toe te sien dat die land hierdie voordele behou en (d) watter pogings aangewend word om die moontlike gevolge te verklein indien hierdie voordele verbeur word?

Antwoord:

Bekendstelling aan AGOA

AGOA is 'n eensydige voorkeurprogram wat gevestig is deur 'n Amerikaanse wet bekend as die Wet op Groei en Geleenthede in Afrika (AGOA). Deur AGOA bied die VSA eensydig belastingvrye toegang vir sekere produkte van kwalifiserende lande in sub-Sahara Afrika (SSA). AGOA is deur die destydse Amerikaanse president Bill Clinton in 2000 geteken en was veronderstel om ná agt jaar te verstryk. Oor die jare was daar verskeie verlengings en wysigings aan hierdie Wet. In 2015 het president

Barack Obama AGOA tot 2025 verleng, deur die Wet op die Verlenging en Verbetering van AGOA, 2015. ^[1]

Die AGOA-wet het kriteria gevestig waaraan voldoen moet word vir 'n land om in aanmerking te kom om produkvoordele te ontvang; spesifiseer produkte wat deur AGOA gedek word; en lê reëls neer vir die oorsprong van produkte om in aanmerking vir AGOA-voordele te kom, insluitend spesifieke reëls vir oorsprong van tekstiel- en klereprodukte.^[2] AGOA bou voort op die Amerikaanse Algemene Stelsel van Voorkeure (GSP) en kan nie in isolasie van die GSP verstaan word nie.

Die Amerikaanse GSP-program voorsien voorkeur- belastingvrye toegang aan ongeveer 3 500 produkte van “begunstigde ontwikkelende lande” (BDC) regoor die wêreld. 'n Bykomende 1 500 GSP-produkte is ook belastingvry as dit van 'n “mins ontwikkelde begunstigde ontwikkelende land” (LDBDC) ingevoer word. Onder AGOA kwalifiseer die meeste GSP-produkte ook vir belastingvrye toegang. AGOA bou egter hierop deur GSP-begunstigde lande in SSA bykomende belastingvrye toegang vir ongeveer 1 700 belasbare produkte te bied wat nie onder GSP kwalifiseer vir belastingvrye invoer nie. AGOA voorsien Suid-Afrika ook van toegang tot baie produkte wat andersins slegs aan LDBDC-lande onder GSP beskikbaar sou wees (ongeveer 30% van GSP-produkte word vir LDBDC's gereserveer, wat rofweg gelyk aan 1 500 items is).⁷ Wat opvallend is, is dat AGOA items soos klere en skoene, wyn, sekere motorvoertuigkomponente, 'n verskeidenheid landbouprodukte, chemikalieë, staal en vele ander byvoeg.⁸

Sowat 38% van tarieflyne in die VSA se Geharmoniseerde Tariefskedsule (GTS) is reeds belastingvry deur normale handelsbetrekkinge (NTB)/ 'n mees begunstigde nasie-basis (MBN). Dit beteken dat 38% van produkte belastingvry na die VSA van enige plek in die wêreld ingevoer kan word as die lande WHO-lede is. AGOA verskaf 'n bykomende 47% tot 59% belastingvrye tarieflyne, afhangende van of 'n land volle voordele het wat op tekstiel- en klereprodukte van toepassing is. 'n Groot voordeel van AGOA is dat die program ontwerp is om vir langer tydperke in bedryf te wees en vereis nie voortdurende magtiging soos met GSP nie.⁹

⁷ United States International Trade Commission (USITC). African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA): Program Usage, Trends, and Sectoral Highlights. March 2023.

⁸ AGOA.info

⁹ United States International Trade Commission (USITC). African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA): Program Usage, Trends, and Sectoral Highlights. March 2023.

12 (a) Wat is die spesifieke voordele wat die Wet op Groei en Geleenthede in Afrika (AGOA) vir boere en sake-ondernemings in die Provinsie inhou?

Wanneer die spesifieke voordele oorweeg word wat AGOA aan boere en sake-ondernemings in die provinsie bied, moet jy dit ook in die konteks van GSP beskou. Binne hierdie konteks verskaf AGOA belastingvrye toegang tot die Amerikaanse mark vir ongeveer 6 500 tarieflyne, sowel as toegang tot handels- en ontwikkelingsondersteuning.

AGOA bied 'n voordeel aan Wes-Kaapse sake-ondernemings in gevalle waar hulle produkte uitvoer wat belyn is met die tariefverminderinge wat deur die program toegestaan is. Elke tarieflyn in die Amerikaanse GTS is gekoppel aan 'n tarief of is belastingvry ingevolge Normale Handelstoestande/ MBN. Waar 'n tarieflyn aan 'n tarief gekoppel is, maar vir 'n AGOA- of GSP-voorkeur aangewys is, sal 'n Wes-Kaapse uitvoerder – indien hulle voldoen aan die reëls van oorsprongsvereistes en indien hulle AGOA-voordele opeis, die voordeel geniet om nie invoerbelasting op daardie produk te betaal nie. Hoe hoër die nie-AGOA NTB-/MBN-tarief, hoe groter die voordeel van vrystelling van betaling.

Wanneer die gebruik en voordeel van AGOA vir Wes-Kaapse uitvoerondernemings geassesseer word, kwalifiseer ongeveer die helfte van die Wes-Kaap se top 10 uitvoerders na die VSA vir AGOA-voordele. Die uitvoere in die top 10 wat nie vir AGOA-voordele kwalifiseer nie, is deur normale handelsbetrekkinge/MBN belastingvry.

Uitvoere deur AGOA (insluitend GSP) verteenwoordig algeheel 'n jaarlikse gemiddeld van 31% van Suid-Afrika se uitvoere na die VSA van 2000–2023. In 2023 is ongeveer 26% van Suid-Afrika se totale uitvoere aan die AGOA/GSP-voorkeurprogram vir toegang tot die VSA toegewys. Die totale waarde van hierdie uitvoere het \$3,57 miljard beloop. Benuttingskoerse het noemenswaardig tussen verskillende produksesektors verskil, met die leer- en verwante produksesektor wat in 2023 'n benuttingskoers van 91% gehad het, gevolg deur landbouprodukte op 87%. Soortgelyk het sektore soos vervoertoerusting, drankies en tabakprodukte, en plastiek- en rubberprodukte hoër benuttingskoerse van onderskeidelik 87%, 85% en 72% getoon.¹⁰

¹⁰ USITC Dataweb, 2024; Quantec, 2025.

Die benutting van AGOA kan slegs op nasionale vlak nagespoor word. Wanneer daar egter na die aandeel van Suid-Afrika se uitvoere van produkte van sektors met hoë benutting gekyk word, kom 'n aansienlike hoeveelheid uit die Wes-Kaap. Byvoorbeeld, in 2023 was die Wes-Kaapse aandeel van Suid-Afrika se leer- en verwante uitvoere na die VSA 81%, en die Wes-Kaap se aandeel van Suid-Afrika se landbou-uitvoere na die VSA was 71%.¹¹

Figuur 1: Top 10 sektore wat AGOA benut in Suid-Afrika, 2023

Description	Total SA exports to US (USDm)	AGOA+GSP (USDm)	AGOA+GSP (%)	No program claimed (%)
LEATHER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	\$15.44m	\$14.12m	91%	9%
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Total	\$13861.74m	\$3566.49m	26%	74%

Source: USITC Dataweb, 2024

AGOA verskaf ook samewerkingsondersteuning. Buiten tariefvoorkeure as 'n AGOA-begunstigde, kom Suid-Afrika ook in aanmerking om ander voordele te ontvang wat die oorhoofse doelwitte van AGOA, soos vervat in die Wet, ondersteun. Onder andere sluit dit in deelname aan die VSA-SSA Handels- en Ekonomiese Samewerkingsforum (ook genoem die AGOA Forum), wat mik om nouer ekonomiese bande tussen die VSA en deelnemende lande te bevorder.

Bykomend het AGOA en die daaropvolgende wysigings gereeld tegniese bystand aan SSA-lande verskaf. Byvoorbeeld, AGOA sluit bepalings in oor die aktiwiteite van die Uitvoer-Invoerbank van die Verenigde State, die Oorsese Privaatbeleggingskorporasie (nou die Internasionale Ontwikkelingsfinansieringskorporasie) en die Buitelandse Kommersiële Diens (onder die Internasionale Handelsadministrasie in die Amerikaanse Departement van Handel) om ondersteuning met die bou van handelskapasiteit te verskaf. Sedertdien het daaropvolgende wysigings aan die program bykomende bystand

¹¹ USITC Dataweb, 2024; Quantec, 2025.

vir die bou van handelskapasiteit in areas soos landbou-uitvoere verskaf. Baie van die uitvoerderondersteuning is deur USAID verskaf.

12 (b) Wat is die moontlike verliese wat kan ontstaan indien Suid-Afrika van AGOA uitgesluit word?

Die moontlike verliese is die verlies van tariefvoorkeure op AGOA-produkte. Vanuit 'n mededingendheidsoogpunt op produkvlak, kan dit besonder belangrik wees as mededingerinvoere in die Amerikaanse mark van lande kom wat vryhandelsooreenkomste met die VSA het, en daarom nie invoertariewe op 'n MBN-basis hoef te betaal nie, maar belastingvry die VSA kan binnegaan.

Ander verliese sal insluit die verlies aan handelsontwikkelingsondersteuning wat aan AGOA gekoppel is; dit word reeds ervaar deur die onlangse staking van werk wat USAID doen. AGOA ondersteun ook beleggingsmededingendheid, deur RBB uit die VSA te ondersteun. Luidens die 2022 Tweejaarlikse Verslag oor die Implementering van AGOA, het dit gehelp om 'n gunstiger omgewing te skep vir Amerikaanse belegging en sakebelange, terwyl Afrika-markte aanhou om uit te brei.¹²

b) Die Departement en Wesgro, ons handelsbevordingsagentskap, het oor die afgelope paar jaar verskeie stappe gedoen om die hernuwing van AGOA te ondersteun, soos:

- Skakeling met uitvoerders, uitvoerderopnames en navorsing om die belangrikheid van AGOA vir Wes-Kaapse uitvoerders en die provinsiale ekonomie te verstaan.
- Die publikasie van navorsing en feiteblaaie, en ontwikkeling van voorleggings in verband met die belangrikheid van AGOA.
- Skakeling met die DHNM en ander belanghebbendes in die nasionale regering, tesame met uitvoerders, om te verseker dat Wes-Kaapse uitvoerders se belange op 'n nasionale vlak aangehoor word, insluitend 'n skakeling vroeër vandeessmaand.
- Die ontwikkeling van waarborge en uitvoerderstories ter ondersteuning van die hernuwing van AGOA.
- Navorsing om, gedurende die jaarlikse AGOA-geskiktheidsverhore, 'n amptelike petisie deur die Premier van die Wes-Kaap aan die Amerikaanse Handelsverteenvoerder te ondersteun.

¹² USTR. 2022 Biennial Report on the Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunities Act. June 2022.

12 (c) Watter stappe word gedoen om toe te sien dat die land hierdie voordele behou?

Die Departement en Wesgro hou aan om Wes-Kaapse uitvoerders te ondersteun in die behoud van markaandeel in die Verenigde State. Dit word gedoen deur:

- Besigheid-tot-besigheid fasilitering, buitewaartse verkoopsendings, binnewaartse verkoopsendings, en die handhawing van netwerke met handelskamers:
 - Bio International 2025 (Boston, VSA)
 - Summer Fancy Food Show 2025 (die stad New York, VSA)
 - Go Global-konferensie/-uitstalling (Atlanta, VSA)
 - Skakeling met sleutel- markvennote by die Amerikaanse Ambassade in Washington; die Amerikaanse konsulaat in die stad New York gaan gasheer speel vir Besigheid-tot-besigheid bemiddelingsgeleenthede en -skakeling.

(d) Watter pogings word aangewend om die moontlike gevolge te verklein, indien hierdie voordele verbeur word?

Bykomend maak die Departement en Wesgro werk daarvan om die Wes-Kaap se uitvoere van goedere en dienste uit te brei, in ooreenstemming met die Wes-Kaapse Regering se Groei-vir-Werk teiken om teen 2035 uitvoere drievoudig te laat toeneem. Dit sluit in:

- Die diversifisering van die uitvoerlandjie, in ooreenstemming met die geïdentifiseerde prioriteitsareas deur 'n reeks programme gemik op uitvoerproduktiwiteit en mededingendheidsondersteuning.
- Die uitbreiding van die digitale waarde-aanbod soos die Kaapse Handelsportaal (“Cape Trade Portal”) en digitale hulpbronne vir uitvoerders.
- Die verhoging van uitvoere na nuwe markte: China, India, ASEAN en die Midde-Ooste.
- Die handhawing en verhoging van uitvoere regoor die Afrika-kontinent.
- Die koppeling van die Kaapse Handelsportaal aan e-handel en markte.
- Die aanmoediging van nywerhede om die “Made in the Cape”-uitvoerhandelsmerk op te neem.

- Die uitbreiding van die uitvoerderbasis en die koperbasis deur verskeie uitvoerderontwikkelings- en -ondersteuningsinisiatiewe soos die distrikuitreikingsgeleenthede, sowel as die ECEP-ondersteuningsfonds.
- Voorspraak met betrekking tot sistemiese uitdagings wat verband hou met struikelblokke vir handel en werk wat deur die Wes-Kaapse Uitvoerforum gedoen word, ingesluit DEOT se rompslompverminderingspan.

Verwysings:

^[1] United States International Trade Commission (USITC). African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA): Program Usage, Trends, and Sectoral Highlights. Maart 2023.

^[2] United States International Trade Commission (USITC). African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA): Program Usage, Trends, and Sectoral Highlights. Maart 2023.